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was forty and was not published during his life, and the monadology appeared two years before his death. Only the monadology has never before been translated.

Outlines of Metaphysics, by JOHN S. MACKENZIE. Macmillan and Co., London, 1902. pp. 172. Price, \$1.10.

This small book, dedicated to Edward Caird, deals well with a great subject. The genesis of experience and the criticism of ideal constructions of various kinds constitute the leading themes, under which the special topics are—the general nature of experience; method and theories of metaphysics; sensation, perception, thought; ethical, æsthetic, religious, and speculative constructions.

Boethius's Consolation of Philosophy. Translated by W. V. Cooper. (The Temple Classics.) J. M. Dent and Co., London, 1902. pp. 175.

This tasteful little book is the first attempt at a twentieth century version of this work, the first translation of which was made by Alfred the Great.

Die Wirkungen des heiligen Geistes, nach der populären Anschauung der apostolischen Zeit und der Lehre des Apostels Paulus, von HERMANN GUNKEL. Göttingen, 1899. pp. 109.

This monograph is an admirable work with characteristic German thoroughness and written with abundant references to the available literature upon the subject.

The Problem of Consciousness in its Biological Aspects, by CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT. Reprinted from *Science*, July 4, 1902, Vol. 16, pp. 1-12.

The strict neurologists will, of course, refuse to follow the author in his chief lines of argument. Perhaps they will more strenuously object to the view that conscious actions are primary, and reflex and instinctive actions secondary. The germs of consciousness may very likely run down to the very lowest living organisms, but to prove that it is so commanding a factor in evolution, as the author assumes, is at present entirely impossible. In our humble opinion, our leading biologists like Whitman, Minot, and especially Brooks, who are becoming interested not only in psychological but in the epistemological theories, would render a better service for science by contributing to the comprehensive study of not only functions but the habits and life histories of animals which this author so well desires. If those to whom we look for the study of life are to divert themselves to formulating "dollish ideas" concerning the nature of consciousness—the most slippery and indefinite of all metaphysical conceptions—we are certainly in a bad way. If those who have spent their lives in tracing forms of microscopic tissues desire or need in fulfilment of some great law of human nature to enter a larger and more humanistic or psychic field, let them guide us psychologists in the study of the instincts of animals. If the current rage in certain philosophical quarters for analyzing ultimate reality—a passion now happily in a rapid stage of decline in the departments where it sprung—is to infect biologists, it will have another grievous sin to answer for.

Von der Nervenzelle und der Zelle im Allgemeinen, von PAUL KRONTHAL. G. Fischer, Jena, 1902. pp. 274.

The first part treats the biology of the nerve cell with chapters on staining and fixation and contains nine full page plates with description, on which the author bases his own interesting conclusions. The most important of these are that the leucocytes are the source from which the nucleus derives its chromatic substances; that the larger

cells in the anterior horn of the cord as well as in the gray matter of the brain are found in very different conditions in healthy persons; nerve cells never divide even in the embryo; they decay and arise by the fusion with leucocytes anew.

The second part of the book treats of the cell in general and of nerve cell in particular. It is an elementary organism arising from formed and unformed materials and must contain nutritive matter which is unformed. The living substance in its relation to the cell; the difference between protoplasm and nucleus bioids; how the cell takes and works up matter; why it is not an organism or a cell at all in a biological sense; how the phenomena we see in the cell are the effects of outer forces, are treated, with final chapters on heredity and death.

Das Problem der Willensfreiheit in der neuesten deutschen Philosophie, von LEO MÜFFELMANN. J. A. Barth, Leipzig, 1902. pp. 115.

On the basis of a critical examination of the chief modern literature upon the question of freedom, which itself gives this pamphlet great value, the author finds as a result of his analysis that the solution of the problem is simple and is determinism. A bibliography of the most recent literature upon the subject closes the volume.

Deuxième Congrès International de L'Hypnotisme Expérimental et Thérapeutique tenu à Paris du 12 au 18 Août 1900. Vigot Frères, Paris, 1902. pp. 320.

One of the most interesting articles here is Bérillon's history of experimental hypnotism with photographs of Braid, Durand de Gros, Liébeault, Mesnet, Richet, Luys, Charcot, Paul Richer, Pitres, F. Raymond, Dumontpallier, Paul Magnin, Jules Voisin, and finally Bérillon himself with several views from his clinic. The important articles are by Vogt on the value of hypnotism as a means of psychological investigation; by Lemesle and others on hypnotism from a medico-legal point of view; Crocq on its relations to hysteria; and by Bérillon on its applications to pedagogy and mental orthopedics.

Kathlamet Texts, by FRANZ BOAS. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 26. Govt. Print, Washington, 1901. pp. 261.

The texts in this volume were all told by one person, Charles Cultée, who is one of only three who speak the Kathlamet dialect. The text is given on the upper part of the page in coherent English; the original language is printed below with literal interlinear translations.

L'Année Philosophique (F. Pillon) 12th year, 1902. F. Alcan, Paris, 1902. pp. 312.

The leading articles in this volume are by Brochard on the work of Socrates; by Hamelin on the logic of the Stoics; by Robin on Aristotle's psychology; by Dauriac on the category of being; and by Pillon on Bayle's critique of Descartes's theism. The bibliography of French philosophy for 1901 covers pages 155-309.

NOTE.

On August 16 Professor Wundt celebrated his seventieth birthday. A *Festschrift* comprising some forty original articles by his former pupils was presented to him on this occasion by an international deputation, consisting of Professors E. Kraepelin, O. Kuelpe, A. Kirschmann, F. Angell, E. Meumann and Dr. W. Wirth. The *Festschrift* will be published as two extra volumes of the *Philosophische Studien*, each of about 750 pp.